

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE  
NASHVILLE DIVISION

ALIVIA BLOUNT,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	No. 3:24-cv-01187
v.	)	
	)	JUDGE RICHARDSON
FLEMMINGS NASHVILLE,	)	MAGISTRATE JUDGE FRENSELY
	)	
Defendant.	)	

**ORDER AND MEMORANDUM**

Plaintiff Alivia Blount, a resident of Nashville, Tennessee, has filed a pro se complaint alleging claims of discrimination against her former employer, Flemmings Nashville, under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2000e, *et seq.*, and the Americans With Disabilities of 1990, 42 U.S.C. § 12101 *et seq.* (“ADA”). (Doc. No. 1). The Court granted her Application for Leave to Proceed In Forma Pauperis by prior Order. (Doc. No. 7).

**I. INITIAL SCREENING STANDARD**

The court must dismiss any action filed in forma pauperis if it is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). In doing so, the court applies the same standard as under Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. *Hill v. Lappin*, 630 F.3d 468, 470-71 (6th Cir. 2010). The court therefore accepts “all well-pleaded allegations in the complaint as true, [and] ‘consider[s] the factual allegations in [the] complaint to determine if they plausibly suggest an entitlement to relief.’” *Williams v. Curtin*, 631 F.3d 380, 383 (6th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 681 (2009)). An assumption of truth does not, however, extend to allegations that consist of legal conclusions or “‘naked assertion[s]’ devoid of ‘further

factual enhancement.”” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 557 (2007)). A pro se pleading must be liberally construed and “held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.” *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) (citing *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97, 106 (1976)).

## **II. ALLEGED FACTS**

The complaint alleges that, while employed by Defendant, Plaintiff took a medical leave for a documented disability and, upon her return to work, was terminated. (Doc. No. 1 at PageID# 4).

## **III. SCREENING OF THE IN FORMA PAUPERIS COMPLAINT**

Title VII, 42 U.S.C. § 2000(e)-2, proscribes certain discriminatory employment practices. Before filing suit in federal court under Title VII, a plaintiff must first timely file a relevant charge of discrimination before the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) or corresponding state agency. *Amini v. Oberlin Coll.*, 259 F.3d 493, 398 (6th Cir. 2001). The purpose of this requirement is to allow the EEOC the opportunity to convince the parties to resolve the matter by voluntary settlement rather than through litigation. *Randolph v. Ohio Dep’t of Youth Servs.*, 453 F.3d 724, 731-32 (6th Cir. 2006) (citing *Parsons v. Yellow Freight Sys., Inc.*, 741 F.2d 871, 873 (6th Cir. 1984)). A plaintiff must file a charge with the EEOC within 180 days after the alleged unlawful employment practice occurred. 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(e)(1). If the EEOC finds that the charge has a reasonable basis, it will issue a notice of right-to-sue to the plaintiff. 29 C.F.R. § 1601.28(b). Upon receipt of a notice of right-to-sue, the employee has 90 days in which to bring a federal action alleging violation of Title VII. 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(f)(1). Administrative exhaustion thus involves (1) timely filing a charge of employment discrimination with the EEOC and (2) receiving and acting upon a statutory right-to-sue notice. *Granderson v. Univ. of Mich.*, 211 F.

App'x 398, 400 (6th Cir. 2006) (citing *Puckett v. Tenn. Eastman Co.*, 889 F.2d 1481, 1486 (6th Cir. 1989)).

The same standards apply to claims under the ADA. *See Mayers v. Sedgwick Claims Mgmt. Servs., Inc.*, 101 F. App'x 591, 593 (6th Cir. 2004) (citing 42 U.S.C. § 12117(a) (adopting the “powers, remedies, and procedures set forth in” provisions including § 2000e-5(e) for claims of ADA violations)); *see also Lewis v. Humboldt Acquisition Corp.*, 681 F.3d 312, 322 (6th Cir. 2012) (Clay, J. concurring in part and dissenting in part) (explaining that “[t]he ADA explicitly cross-references and adopts Title VII's enforcement section, including “powers, remedies, and procedures”).

The Court previously reviewed the complaint under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). The complaint does not allege that Plaintiff has filed a charge of discrimination with the EEOC or the corresponding state agency. Neither does the complaint state whether Plaintiff has received a right-to-sue letter. No right-to-sue letter is attached to the complaint.

Because the Court was unable to determine whether Plaintiff has filed a charge with the EEOC or corresponding state agency within 180 days after the alleged unlawful employment practice and whether Plaintiff filed this action within 90 days of receiving a right-to-sue letter, the Court directed Plaintiff to file, no later than October 31, 2024, a copy of the right-to-sue letter issued to her by either the EEOC or the corresponding state agency. (Doc. No. 7). The Court warned Plaintiff that, should she fail to comply with the Court's Order within the time frame specified, any limitations period applicable to this action would no longer be tolled, and the case could be dismissed. (*Id.*)

To date, Plaintiff has not submitted a right-to-sue letter. One day before the deadline, Plaintiff filed a “Motion for Pacer Access, Jury Trial, and Electronic Updates.” (Doc. No. 8). The motion did not mention Plaintiff’s responsibility to submit a right-to-sue letter.

In her complaint, Plaintiff does not mention having filed a charge with the EEOC or the corresponding state agency. Were this a situation where a plaintiff had in fact pursued administrative relief and merely failed to mention (allege) that she had pursued administrative relief and/or failed to submit her right-to-sue letter, an amendment to the complaint to show that such relief was pursued prior to the filing of a complaint would be proper. However, Plaintiff has not alleged that she pursued such relief prior to filing this action even after having been specifically directed to do so by the Court. In other words, Plaintiff has been given the opportunity to affectively amend the complaint to show that such relief was pursued prior to the filing of a complaint, but she has spurned the opportunity. Under the circumstances, the Court finds that the appropriate course of action is to dismiss the case without prejudice for failure to exhaust administrative remedies.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

Accordingly, this action is hereby **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE**.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

  
ELI RICHARDSON  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE